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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 5 : C09B 69/10, A62D 7/00	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 93/23480 (43) International Publication Date: 25 November 1993 (25.11.93)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP93/01027 (22) International Filing Date: 29 April 1993 (29.04.93) (30) Priority data: MI92A001095 8 May 1992 (08.05.92) IT (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): INTER-CAST EUROPE S.P.A. [IT/IT]; Via G. Natta, 10/A, I-43100 Parma (IT). (71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: GALLAS, James [US/US]; 1615 Wood Quail, San Antonio, TX 78248 (US). (74) Agents: VANNINI, Torquato et al.; Jacobacci-Casetta & Perani S.p.A., Via Visconti di Modrone, 7, I-20122 Milan (IT).		(81) Designated States: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, US, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(54) Title: SUBSTANTIALLY PURE SYNTHETIC MELANIN PARTICULARLY USEFUL FOR LOW HAZE OPTICAL DEVICES (57) Abstract It is described the preparation of substantially pure synthetic melanin, which is in the form of a solution in organic solvent or of a dry powder and is readily dispersible in plastic and/or plastic monomers, to produce low haze optical devices.		

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"SUBSTANTIALLY PURE SYNTHETIC MELANIN PARTICULARLY
USEFUL FOR LOW HAZE OPTICAL DEVICES"

DESCRIPTION

The present invention relates to the preparation of substantially pure synthetic melanin readily dispersible in plastic and/or plastic monomers to produce low haze optical devices.

The invention also relates to a process for preparing low haze optical devices obtainable by using the above mentioned melanin.

In recent years increasing attention has been given to the importance of protecting eyes and skin from radiation emitted by artificial and natural light sources. Prolonged exposure of the eyes to solar ultraviolet radiation is believed to result, for example, in the formation of cataracts and general tissue damage. Furthermore, attention has been given to the importance of protecting packaged material from such radiation to reduce the destabilization, degradation, decay or other undesirable effects on that material that may be caused by the radiation.

A variety of optical devices have been produced in the field to meet the potential threat posed by these radiations.

Such optical devices include lenses for

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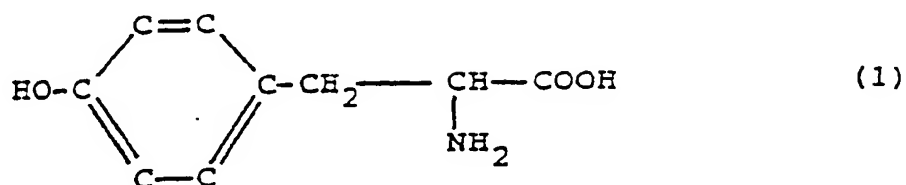
sunglasses, contact lenses, aircraft and automobile windows, welders glasses and others.

Besides the well known use of metallic films deposited onto the outer surface and/or the incorporation of dyes and pigments into the matrix of these optical devices as absorbing media, it has been recently proposed - in order to protect the eye and skin - to use melanin as a pigment.

As is known, melanins are defined and classified as in the book entitled "Melanins", by R.A. Nicolaus published in 1968 by Hermann, Paris - France. The entire information contained in that book is incorporated herein by reference. As defined in that book, melanins constitute a class of pigments which are widespread in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. While the name melanin in Greek means black, not all melanins as pigments are black but may vary from brown to yellow. Melanins are classified in three groups, namely eumelanins, phaomelanins and allomelanins. Eumelanins are derived from the precursor tyrosine shown as Compound (1), whereas phaomelanins are derived from the precursors tyrosin or cysteine shown as Compound (2).

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Allomelanins, i.e., other melanins, are formed from nitrogen-free precursors, such as catechol. It is also believed that 1,8-dihydroxynaphthalene may produce melanin through enzymatic oxidation. Further information on melanins is found and incorporated herein by reference on page 827. Monograph No. 5629 in The Merck Index (10th Ed. 1983).

Because of the number of reactive sites in the melanin precursors and their intermediates, the polymerization of the precursors is heterogeneous and the result is an amorphous, highly irregular, three dimensional polymer whose structure cannot be characterized or defined; see, Straves-Mobelli, and Wyler, Biological Molecular and Clinical Aspects of Pigmentation: Reinvestigation of the Formation of Dopa Melanin: New Aspects of the Antioxidation of Dopa (12th International Pigment Cell Conference, 1983, 69-77).

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Furthermore, the number of melanin precursor units in the polymer is not ascertainable. In order to overcome this difficulty, a given melanin is characterized primarily by its precursor and the spectroscopic properties of the melanin rather than by an exact determination of the structure and chemical formula thereof. Accordingly, a melanin is characterized as follows:

1. a polymer of a monomeric melanin precursor;
2. a polymer whose monomeric precursors polymerize via a free-radical or an oxidative mechanism;
3. a polymer with a stable free-radical which is often studied through ESR spectroscopy;
4. a polymer with a highly conjugated π electron system;
5. an amorphous, three dimensional, heterogeneous polymer of varying molecular weight.

Examples of optical devices of this kind incorporating melanin are described in US 4,698,374; US 5,036,115 and US 5,047,447.

These patents describe the preparation of melanin and its incorporation into a variety of optical plastic and adhesives.

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Although it is known how to synthesise melanin in water, the basic teaching of the prior art in this field is however that of avoiding water as a solvent, because of its incompatibility with hydrocarbon solvents and liquid plastic monomers and in general with the plastic materials which are used to produce the optical devices.

The constant teaching of the prior art is therefore that of synthesising melanin in organic solvents before mixing with a liquid plastic monomer.

Although the processes of the prior art yield optical devices which are satisfactory for most applications, nonetheless these devices show an undesired residual haze which is attributed to the constitution of the melanin.

In addition, known processes of incorporating melanin into an optical device require various curing cycles and extra reaction catalyst for the curing of the monomers, when thermosetting polymers are used, in order that the optical device achieve sufficient hardness.

This further disadvantage is to be attributed to an inhibiting effect during the cure of impurities, such as unreacted melanin precursors and partially reacted oligomers produced in the synthesis of the

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melanin.

The technical problem underlying the present invention is, therefore, that of providing a methodology for preparing synthetic melanin readily dispersible in plastic and plastic monomers, which possesses at the same time a purity and structure which allows to substantially eliminate the haze affecting the known optical devices.

This technical problem is solved by a process of preparing a solution of substantially pure synthetic melanin comprising the steps of:

a) polymerizing a melanin precursor in an aqueous solution so as to obtain crude synthetic melanin;

b) precipitating by acidification the crude melanin thus obtained from said aqueous solution;

c) extracting from the aqueous solution the acidified melanin by means of an organic solvent in the presence of at least a salt.

It has unexpectedly been found that a substantially pure solution of synthetic melanin may be obtained by first polymerizing a melanin precursor in an aqueous solution and then extracting the melanin polymer thus obtained with an organic solvent after a precipitation step carried out while the melanin is in

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the aqueous phase.

After acidification the melanin polymer is completely solubilized by the organic solvent, so that this phase transfer may allow a swift and easy purification of the melanin.

Thanks to the insolubility in the organic solvent of low molecular weight oligomers produced during the polymerization, the process of the invention affords the additional advantage of a better control of the purified melanin molecular weight distribution.

By selecting a proper volume of the organic solvent, a simultaneous concentration of the melanin may be advantageously carried out during the phase transfer of the latter.

In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention, it has also unexpectedly been found that - contrary to what has been constantly observed in the prior art - by drying the synthetic melanin solution of the present invention, a powder is obtained which is extremely soluble either in the most common organic solvents or in the plastic monomers used for the manufacture of optical devices constituted by thermosetting polymers.

The invention therefore provides a process for producing substantially pure synthetic melanin in

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powder form, which comprises the step of drying the melanin solution described hereinabove.

Preferably, such drying is carried out by heating the solution under vacuum at a temperature comprised between 40 and 70°C, particularly between 50 and 60°C.

The vacuum degree may vary from 20 to 40" Hg, assuming preferably the value of about 30" Hg.

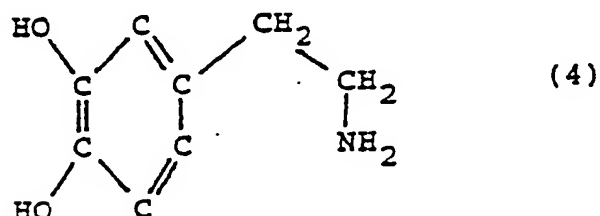
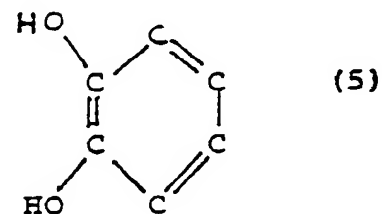
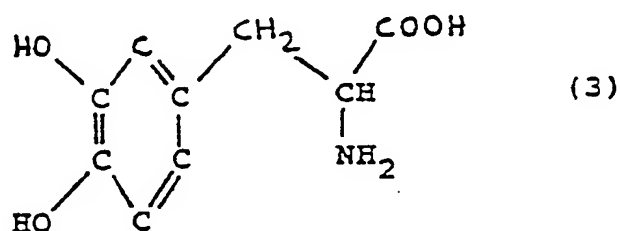
A substantially pure synthetic melanin in dry form is advantageously obtained in this way, which may be used as such in injection moulding processes admixed with a thermoplastic polymer in pellets, or dissolved in a suitable solvent or in a monomer to yield a thermosetting polymer.

In dry form as well, the synthetic melanin obtained in accordance with the process of the invention, allows the production of low haze optical devices.

In the present invention the preferred melanin precursors are DOPA (compound (3)) and dopamine (compound (4)) which form eumelanins and catechol (compound (5)) which form allomelanin.

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Other known melanin precursors which may be used in the present invention are: DOPA, dopamine compounds, catechol, 5,6-dihydroxyindole; leucodopachrome; tryptamine; serotonin; 5,6-dihydroxyindole-2-carboxylic acid; epinephrine; norepinephrine; tyrosine; adrenochrome; and 1,8-dihydroxynaphthalene.

According to the present invention, the polymerization reaction is carried out in an aqueous solution using a so-called free-radical initiator. The free-radical initiator is chosen by considering its solubility properties and the desired reaction kinetics. The most preferred free-radical initiator is benzoyl peroxide.

Other free-radical initiators are: potassium persulphate and hydrogen peroxide.

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According to the present invention, the polymerization of a melanin precursor is carried out in an aqueous solution maintained at a pH above 8 using any suitable buffering agent such as borax and tris (hydroxymethyl)aminomethane.

In order to accelerate the polymerization, the reaction may be carried out at a temperature of from 30 to 60°C.

Once formed, the melanin polymer is separated from the associated impurities by acidification: the low molecular weight impurities and other by-products of the polymerization reaction, in fact, remain in the supernatant, while the melanin polymer precipitates to the bottom of the reaction vessel.

Acidification of the aqueous solution containing the melanin may be carried out by means of any suitable acid, such as sulphuric acid.

In order to improve the separation of the melanin from the impurities, once the melanin polymer is decanted the supernatant is discarded and substituted with fresh deionized water acidified with sulphuric acid.

This operation may be repeated several times in order to remove as completely as possible any impurities from the melanin.

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The acidified melanin is then extracted from the aqueous solution and purified at the same time by means of an organic solvent in the presence of a suitable salt such as sodium sulphate or magnesium sulphate.

In fact it has unexpectedly been found that only the acidified melanin, but not the associated impurities, enters into the organic solvent phase which then segregates from the aqueous phase due to the presence of said salt.

Organic solvents that may be used are, among others, acetonitrile, THF, dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), chloroform, toluene, 1,2-dichloroethane, alcohols, glycols, etc.

In accordance with the present invention, a concentrated solution of melanin may be obtained by selecting a suitable volume of organic solvent as a proportion of the volume of the aqueous solution.

Preferably, the ratio between the volume of organic solvent and the volume of aqueous solution ranges from 2:10 to 4:10.

According to a further embodiment of the present invention, the dispersibility of the melanin in plastic or plastic monomers, may be further enhanced by carrying out an additional step of derivatizing the

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purified melanin by means of a compound selected in the group comprising: bisfunctional agents such as allyl, methallyl or vinyl chloroformates; methacryl chloride; methacryl-, oxypropyl-, chlorosilane; isocyanatoethyl methacrylate; and other agents containing a free radical polymerizable group as well as a chemical reactive group that can be reacted with carboxyl or phenolic functional groups on the melanin. Furthermore, similar agents that cannot copolymerize with the selected plastic monomers can also be used as flushing or solubilizing agents. In the latter case, the melanin will not be covalently incorporated into the ultimate polymer but will only be sequestered and physically trapped in the polymer matrix.

The process of the present invention may further comprise - after the step of derivatization of the purified melanin - the step of purifying the derivatized melanin by repeated washing with an acidified aqueous solution.

In this case as well a salt is added, after each washing cycle, to separate the aqueous phase from the organic phase incorporating the melanin.

An even more pure derivatized melanin may be obtained in this way. Also in this case, the resulting solution may be concentrated operating on the volume

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ratio between the washing solution and the organic solvent.

The solution of substantially pure synthetic melanin obtainable by the process of the present invention may be used to prepare a low haze optical device in a number of ways.

With the term "optical device" is meant any lens system or similar devices such as ophthalmic devices including lenses for sunglasses, protective eyewear such as welders or skiers masks or goggles, and hard (hydrophobic) or soft (hydrophilic) contact or intraocular lenses; glass or plastic windows such as automobile, building or airplane windows; glass or plastic packaging material such as beverage and food containers; thin plastic sheets; umbrellas, canopies; and other similar devices or substances suitable for the protection of humans or radiation-sensitive substances from radiation.

With respect to ophthalmic lenses, it should be understood that those lenses may be prepared with or without optical prescriptions to correct visual defects.

A first process according to the present invention by which the melanin may be incorporated into a lens or similar medium including, but not limited to,

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ophthalmic devices, windows, packaging material, or any other radiation protection device made out of polymeric material, contemplates the simultaneous polymerization of the melanin with a suitable monomer.

In this embodiment, a polymer is obtained wherein the melanin is uniformly dispersed.

When the melanin is solubilized in an organic solvent, it is preferred to use a liquid monomer such as diethylene glycol bis (allyl-carbonate), otherwise known as CR-39 a trademark product of PPG, styrene, acrylates and methylmethacrylates, vinyl monomers, polyurethane forming monomers (without a radicalic catalyst) or any other monomer suitable for the preparation of sunglass lenses, contact lenses, intraocular lenses, windows, packaging material or any other radiation protection devices such as umbrellas, canopies, etc.

When the melanin is in the form of a dry powder, it may be admixed with suitable thermoplastic polymers in pellets; among the latter preferred are polycarbonate (PC), polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA), cellulose acetates, propionates and acetobutirrates.

In the first case, the liquid monomers polymerize by free radical polymerization and yield a polymer which is a clear, transparent plastic suitable

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as an optical lens. According to the present invention, the monomer polymerization is carried out in the presence of a so-called free-radical initiator.

Among them, preferred are cyclohexylpercarbonate, di-isopropyl-percarbonate and benzoyl peroxide.

The melanin is dispersed in the lens system in a non-aggregated form. Although the polymer obtained may be used primarily for opthalmic devices, it may also be used in connection with windows, certain packaging material and other similar devices.

In the polymerization of the monomer and the melanin of the present invention, a preferred process is to add the melanin to the liquid monomer while providing good mixing. The mixture is then added with a free-radical initiator and poured into a glass mould wherein is cured using a temperature cycle which depends upon the initiator used.

Generally speaking, temperatures of from 35 to 100°C and curing times of from 10 to 40 hours are used.

In general, the greater the concentration of the melanin, the greater the concentration of free-radical initiator is required for the polymerization. Using CR-39 as a monomer and

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temperatures of from 55° to 60°C, it has been found that, if the weight ratio of free-radical initiator to melanin is between 10 and 30 a correct polymerization occurs.

In another process of the present invention, the melanin is applied as a coating onto the surface of the optical device such as for example lenses for sunglasses, contact lenses, intraocular devices, protective eyewear, windows, packaging materials or any other polymeric plastic or glass protective device.

In the case of a small lens, drops of the melanin solution of the invention are placed onto a clean transparent lens surface and the solvent is then allowed to evaporate, so as to obtain a uniform melanin film. Similar techniques may be used to place the melanin on other lenses or similar media.

In another embodiment, the solution of the present invention is mixed with a transparent polymer or plastic which serves as a binder or as a binder/adhesive. The solvent of the melanin is then evaporated having served as means of dispersing melanin in the binder/adhesive. A suitable binder/adhesive is the common epoxy resin.

Thereafter, a suitable hardener is combined with the epoxy/melanin liquid to form a uniform liquid

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mixture which is then immediately sandwiched between two parallel transparent lenses, or similar media. By this method a melanin film is produced which also acts as an adhesive to join the parallel lenses. This method of incorporating melanin into a medium may be used to form melanin-containing ophthalmic devices, windows, packaging devices or other similar radiation protection devices.

In another process, the melanin solution is mixed with commercially available UV glue such as "Loctite". The mixture is then placed between two ophthalmic lenses, two windows sheets, or similar media. The sandwiched product is placed in the path of a UV light to cure the adhesive and yield the hardening thereof.

Another process for preparing a melanin containing optical device suitable for providing protection from radiation, entails the preparation of a very thin film or sheet of plastic containing melanin. The film may be affixed to the surface of a lens, a window or similar apparatus by using an adhesive. Furthermore, the film may be placed or laminated between two lenses, window sheets or similar devices by using an adhesive. Furthermore, the melanin-containing sheet or film may be placed between two glass lenses or

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similar media under heat and pressure (autoclaving), whereby the melanin sheet may act as a binder. Alternatively, the film may be used as such as a radiation protection device in packaging or similar applications. Melanin-containing thin sheets may also be prepared by the following processes.

A first of such processes entails of the use of a melanin solution in an organic solvent suitable for the production of the film and includes the steps of:

- dissolving the plastic material in the solution;
- applying the solution thus obtained onto a flat, chemically inert surface;
- heating the latter surface.

The solvent is allowed to evaporate and the resultant product is a thin transparent plastic sheet or film containing melanin.

A second process for preparing films and in general thin melanin-containing plastic sheets entails the use, in the solution of the present invention, of an organic solvent (such as acetonitrile) which does not dissolve the plastic to be used as a transparent optical sheet, or radiation absorbing device. The plastic sheet, such as a polyvinyl chloride plastic

sheet, is treated with, i.e. dipped into the melanin-acetonitrile solution under heat and pressure. In this way the melanin diffuses into the plastic and becomes entrapped. After a period of time the sheet is removed and the resultant product is a plastic clear and transparent sheet having melanin incorporated therein. The darkness of the sheet can be varied by varying the concentration of the melanin in the solution. Furthermore, the rate of diffusion of the melanin particles can be increased by increasing the temperature.

When the substantially pure melanin of the present invention is in dry form, the additional advantage of a convenient use in the processes of injection moulding in admixture with thermoplastic polymers in pellets is afforded.

As a consequence, a noteworthy simplification is achieved of injection moulding processes by means of which low haze optical devices, such as lenses for sunglasses, made of thermoplastic polymers may be obtained.

Furthermore, transport and stocking of the melanin in powder form are greatly facilitated with a reduction of the costs involved.

The present invention will be further

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illustrated with reference to the following non-limitative examples.

EXAMPLE 1

Preparation of the melanin solution of the invention

20g of catechol were dissolved in 1 liter of water and the resulting solution was then heated to 30°C and added with 12g of potassium persulphate.

20g of Borax buffer were added next and the pH adjusted to 8 with a caustic soda solution.

The solution was stirred for 24 hours.

40 ml of concentrated sulphuric acid were added to the solution to obtain the melanin precipitation.

After 24 hours approximately, 600 ml of the supernatant were discarded and replaced with 600 ml of fresh deionized water acidified with 20 ml of concentrated sulphuric acid.

The process was repeated 5 times and the last supernatant discarded.

Approximately 100 ml of acetonitrile were added and the resulting mixture stirred.

50g of sodium sulphate were then added so as to cause the separation of the aqueous phase from the acetonitrile phase.

An organic solution containing 4g of

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substantially pure synthetic melanin was produced which was derivatized by adding 8 ml of triethylamine and then 8 ml of methacryloyl chloride as derivatizing agent.

The latter was added dropwise and the solution allowed to stir for 24 hours before filtering to remove any salts from the reaction.

The derivatized melanin thus produced was then washed with water by mixing 100 ml of the derivatized melanin solution with 100 ml of deionized water.

50g of sodium sulphate were added to the mixture to cause the water and acetonitrile to separate.

The melanin/acetonitrile phase was mixed again with fresh water and the procedure was repeated 5 times.

The melanin/acetonitrile solution was stored over sodium sulphate for several days to remove any residual water.

EXAMPLE 2

A second solution of substantially pure synthetic and derivatized melanin was obtained as described in previous example 1, by using methyl chloroformate instead of methacryloyl chloride.

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EXAMPLE 3

A third solution of substantially pure synthetic derivatized melanin was obtained as described in previous example 1 by using THF instead of acetonitrile as organic solvent.

EXAMPLE 4

A fourth solution of substantially pure derivatized synthetic melanin was obtained as described in the preceding example 3 by substituting methacryloyl chloride with methylchloroformate.

EXAMPLE 5

A melanin-containing sunglass lens was prepared using the solution obtained according to the preceding example 1 as follows.

5g of cyclohexyl percarbonate (CHPH) were dissolved into 100 ml of diethyleneglicol bis (allyl carbonate) ("CR-39") at 25°C by stirring continuously until the CHPC was fully dissolved and the solvent of the monomer evaporated.

3 ml of the melanin solution were added and a continuous mixing was carried out for 1 hour at 30°C.

The solution thus obtained was poured into a glass mould wherein was cured by heating the mould in a water bath.

More particularly, a thermal cycle was used

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heating the mould from 40° to 85°C for about 20 hours.

A clear, transparent and low haze solid lens with an amber colour, incorporating melanin in a non-aggregated form uniformly dispersed in the polymer matrix, was obtained.

The relative transmission of the lens, having the thickness of 2 mm, is reported in Table 1 which follows together with that of a lens obtained in accordance with US 5,047,447.

In the same Table the haze values as measured on the lenses according to DIN 58 217 and BS 2724/1987 standards are also reported.

TABLE 1

	Lens of the present invention	Lens according to the prior art
Transmission (%)	55	58
Haze * cd/m ²	0.25	1.2

—
lux

* highest admitted values by the standards: 0.5 cd/m²

—
lux

EXAMPLE 6

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3 ml of a solution of substantially pure synthetic derivatized melanin obtained according to the preceding example 2 were added to about 2 ml of an epoxy resin.

The organic solvent (acetonitrile) was then removed from the mixture by evaporation, leaving melanin uniformly dispersed in the epoxy resin.

An epoxy catalyst, or hardener was added and the system slowly stirred to produce an even colour. Some drops of the product were deposited onto either glass or plastic lenses and a second identical glass or plastic lens was placed over the former.

In this way an optical device was obtained including two superimposed glass or plastic lenses linked together by a melanin-incorporating epoxy resin layer.

EXAMPLE 7

3 ml of the solution obtained in accordance with the preceding example 3 were mixed with 2 ml of a commercially available UV curing glue which is known as "Loctite 350".

A melanin-containing glue was obtained in this way.

The mixture was then placed between two identical lenses subsequently pressed against each

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other. The resulting composite lens was then irradiated with a UV light beam so as to cure the adhesive between the lenses.

EXAMPLE 8

5 ml of the solution according to the preceding example 1 were mixed with 10g of polymethylmethacrylate.

The resultant solution was poured onto a flat "Teflon" (registered trademark) coated plate.

The organic solvent (acetonitrile) was allowed to slowly evaporate.

The resulting product was a thin transparent plastic sheet having a brown to amber colour. The sheet was then placed between two identical optical lenses and glued thereto with an adhesive to form a multi-layered composite lens.

EXAMPLE 9

Thin sheets of polyvinylchloride having a thickness of less than 1 mm were bathed in 100 ml of the solution according to example 2 for 5 seconds at room temperature and were then removed.

The result was an optically clear, haze free, transparent, thin sheet of polyvinylchloride incorporating melanin.

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The optical devices obtained in accordance with Examples 6-9 were subjected to transmission tests and compared with similar devices obtained in accordance with the prior art.

In all cases a substantially lower haze was observed with a substantially increase of the optical properties of the devices.

* * * *

EXAMPLE 10

Preparation of melanin in dry form

The solution of substantially pure and derivatized melanin obtained in accordance with the preceding example 1 was injected into a stirred vessel containing hexane so as to obtain the melanin precipitation to the bottom of the vessel.

The precipitated melanin was then filtered under vacuum using a filter paper obtaining melanin in the form of a solid wet residue.

The latter was then dried in an oven maintained at a vacuum degree of about 30" Hg at a temperature of from 50 to 60°C.

A melanin powder was obtained which showed a surprising solubility in a series of organic solvents and plastic monomers.

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A substantially pure derivatized melanin in powder form was obtained from the solution of preceding example 3 with the same technique described in example 10.

The melanin showed a similar solubility characteristics in the most common organic solvents and plastic monomers.

EXAMPLE 12

A substantially pure derivatized melanin in powder form was obtained according to the preceding example 10 by substituting hexane with ethyl ether.

EXAMPLE 13

The melanin in powder form obtained according to the preceding examples 10-12 was dissolved in acetonitrile wherein it was solubilized without any difficulty in a substantially complete manner.

In accordance with the preceding example 5 a series of lenses were produced which showed a relative transmission and a haze substantially identical to those reported in the Table 1 hereinabove.

EXAMPLE 14

A series of polycarbonate lenses were obtained by injection moulding by mixing polycarbonate in pellets and the melanin in powder form obtained according to the preceding examples 10-12.

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More particularly, an amount of powder was used so as to obtain lenses incorporating from 10 to 15 mg of melanin.

The moulding operations were carried out with conventional devices at temperatures varying from 150 to 200°C.

In this case as well lenses were obtained having low haze and incorporating melanin uniformly dispersed in the polymer matrix.

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CLAIMS

1. A process for preparing a solution of substantially pure synthetic melanin readily dispersible in plastic and plastic monomers, comprising the steps of:

a) polymerizing a melanin precursor in an aqueous solution so as to obtain crude synthetic melanin;

b) precipitating by acidification the crude melanin thus obtained from said aqueous solution;

c) extracting from the aqueous solution the acidified melanin by means of an organic solvent in the presence of at least a salt.

2. A process according to claim 1, wherein said polymerization is carried out in an aqueous solution buffered at a pH 8 or above.

3. A process according to claim 1, wherein said polymerization step is carried out at a temperature of from 30 to 60°C.

4. A process according to claim 1, wherein said melanin precursor is selected from the group comprising: DOPA, dopamine compounds, catechol, 5,6-dihydroxyindole; leucodopachrome; tryptamine; serotonin; 5,6-dihydroxyindole-2-carboxylic acid; epinephrine; norepinephrine; tyrosine; adrenochrome and

1,8-dihydroxynaphthalene.

5. A process according to claim 1, wherein said organic solvent is selected from the group comprising: acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran (THF), dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), chloroform, toluene, 1,2-dichloroethane and mixtures thereof.

6. A process according to claim 1, wherein said polymerization step is carried out in the presence of at least one free-radical initiator.

7. A process according to claim 6, wherein said free-radical initiator is benzoyl peroxide.

8. A process according to claim 1, wherein said extraction step of the acidified melanin is carried out with a simultaneous concentration of the melanin in the organic solvent.

9. A process according to claim 8, wherein said extraction step is carried out by using a ratio between the volumes of said aqueous solution and said organic solvent of from 2:10 to 4:10.

10. A process according to claim 1, further comprising the step of derivatizing the concentrated and purified melanin by means of a compound selected in the group comprising: bisfunctional agents such as allyl, methallyl or vinyl chloroformates; methacryl-, oxypropyl-, dimethyl-, chlorosilane; isocyanatoethyl

methacrylate.

11. A process according to claim 1 or 10, further comprising the step of purifying the substantially pure melanin by washing with water followed by extraction with said organic solvent.

12. A solution of substantially pure synthetic melanin readily dispersible in plastic and plastic monomers obtainable by a process according to claims 1-11.

13. A solution according to claim 12 further comprising a flushing or a solubilizing agent.

14. A process for preparing substantially pure synthetic melanin in powder form, readily dispersible in an organic solvent, in plastic and plastic monomers, comprising the step of drying a solution according to claim 12.

15. A process according to claim 14, wherein said drying step is carried out by heating under vacuum said solution at a temperature of from 40 to 70°C.

16. A process according to claim 15, wherein said drying step is carried out under a vacuum degree of from 20 to 40" Hg.

17. A substantially pure synthetic melanin in powder form, readily dispersible in an organic solvent, in plastic and plastic monomers, obtainable by a

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process according to anyone of claims 14-16.

18. A process for preparing a low-haze optical device comprising the steps of:

a) mixing a solution according to claims 12 or 13 with a suitable plastic monomer;

b) polymerizing the mixture thus obtained.

19. A process according to claim 18, wherein said monomer is selected in the group comprising: diethylene glycol-bis-(allyl-carbonate), styrene acrylates and methyl methacrylates, vinyl monomers, polyurethane-forming monomers.

20. A process according to claim 19, wherein said polymerization step is carried out at a temperature of from 35 to 100°C for a time of from 10 to 40 hours.

21. A process for preparing a low-haze optical device comprising the step of applying a solution according to claims 12 or 13 to the surface of a first transparent glass or pastics substrate.

22. A process according to claim 21, wherein prior to the applying step, the solution is mixed with a resin or an adhesive.

23. A process according to claim 22, wherein said resin is an epoxy resin.

24. A process according to claim 22, further

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comprising the step of superimposing a second transparent glass or plastic substrate on said first substrate after applying said mixture.

25. A process for preparing a low-haze optical device comprising the step of:

- dipping a plastic sheet into a solution according to anyone of claims 12 or 13.

26. A process according to claim 25, further comprising the step of adhering said sheet to the surface of a transparent glass or plastic substrate.

27. A process for preparing a low-haze optical device, comprising the steps of:

a) mixing melanin in powder form according to claim 17 with plastic;

b) polymerizing the mixture thus obtained.

28. A process according to claim 27, wherein said plastic is selected in the group comprising thermoplastic polymers.

29. A low-haze optical device obtainable by a process according to any one of claims 18-28.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/EP 93/01027

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
Int.Cl. 5 C09B69/10; A62D7/00		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
Int.Cl. 5	C09B ; A62D	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹		
Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
Y	US,A,4 698 374 (J. M. GALLAS) 6 October 1987 cited in the application see the whole document ---	1,2,4-16
P,Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 16, no. 485 (C-993)(5528) 8 October 1992 & JP,A,41 75 377 (TAENAKA KOUGIYOU K. K.) 23 June 1992 see abstract -----	1,2,4-16
<p>¹⁰ Special categories of cited documents : ¹⁰</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search 12 OCTOBER 1993		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report 20.10.93
International Searching Authority EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE		Signature of Authorized Officer KETTERER M.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (January 1985)

EP 9301027
SA 74174

12/10/93

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EPO FORM 10479

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